

Spiders of the genus *Gnaphosa* (Araneae: Gnaphosidae)
from Mt. Akagi, Gunma Prefecture, Japan

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林 俊夫¹⁾: 群馬県赤城山産のメキリグモ属 (クモ目:
ワシグモ科) のクモ

Abstract Four species of the genus *Gnaphosa*, *G. potanini* SIMON, 1895, *G. kamurai* OVTSHARENKO, PLATNICK et SONG, 1992, *G. kompirensis* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906 and *G. akagiensis* sp. nov., are reported from Mt. Akagi in Gunma Prefecture, Japan.

The author reported *Gnaphosa kompirensis* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906 from Gunma Prefecture, Japan (HAYASHI & SAITO, 1980; HAYASHI, 1985). This species is most commonly found on the ground in the area.

In 1993, a field research was made by the Gunma Museum of Natural History Construction Office. In the field research, the author collected several specimens of gnaphosid spiders in Mt. Akagi from the foot to the summit. After an examination of the materials obtained from this region, he recognized the occurrence of four species of *Gnaphosa*. Of these, three species are previously known from Japan, and the other one is new to science. According to OVTSHARENKO, PLATNICK and SONG (1992), the three known species are members of the *rufula* group in the genus, and the present new species also is considered to be assigned to the same group.

The author will report these species and give a description of the new species.

The holotype and allotype of the new species are deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

The abbreviations used in this paper are the same as those explained by KAMURA (1988).

Gnaphosa potanini SIMON, 1895

Gnaphosa potanini SIMON, 1895, p. 333.

Gnaphosa silvicola KAMURA, 1988, p. 9, figs. 5–6, 20–26.

Specimen examined. 1♂, under the dry leaves, Takaizumi, Niisato-mura, Seta-gun, Gunma Pref., 400 m alt., 17–V–1993, T. HAYASHI leg.

Distribution. Eastern Asia, including the far eastern USSR, Mongolia.

1) 414-1, Kiribara, Omama-machi, Yamada-gun, Gunma, 376-01 Japan

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Gnaphosa kamurai OVTSHARENKO, PLATNICK et SONG, 1992

Gnaphosa alberti: KAMURA, 1988, p. 7, figs. 14–19.

Gnaphosa kamurai OVTSHARENKO, PLATNICK et SONG, 1992, p. 33, figs. 115–118.

Specimens examined. 1♂, 1♀, the shore of the Watarase River, Kanbai, Omama-machi, Yamada-gun, Gunma Pref., 200 m alt., 11–IX–1993, T. HAYASHI leg.

Distribution. Known only from Japan.

Gnaphosa kompirensis BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906

Gnaphosa kompirensis BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906, p. 123, fig. 481.

Gnaphosa annamita SIMON, 1908, p. 78.

Gnaphosa suchuana CHAMBERLIN, 1924, p. 4, fig. 1.

Gnaphosa davidi SCHENKEL, 1963, p. 87, fig. 50.

Specimens examined. 1♂, 1♀, under dry leaves, Takaizumi, Niisato-mura, Seta-gun, Gunma Pref., 400 m alt., 19–V–1993, T. HAYASHI leg.

Distribution. Eastern Russia, China, Korea, Vietnam, and Japan.

Gnaphosa akagiensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–6)

Measurements of holotype and allotype (in mm; ♂/♀). Body length 5.85/7.34. Carapace length 3.20/3.78, width 2.51/2.80. Abdomen length 3.41/3.66, width 2.15/2.56. Length of legs as in Table 1.

Eye size and interdistance: AME 0.07/0.09, ALE 0.11/0.15, PME 0.12/0.15, PLE 0.21/0.12; AME–AME 0.10/0.15, AME–ALE 0.02/0.04, PME–PME 0.06/0.06, PME–PLE 0.17/0.20, ALE–PLE 0.18/0.23. MOA anterior width 0.26/0.33, posterior width 0.31/0.36, length 0.31/0.37. Clypeus height 0.09/0.15.

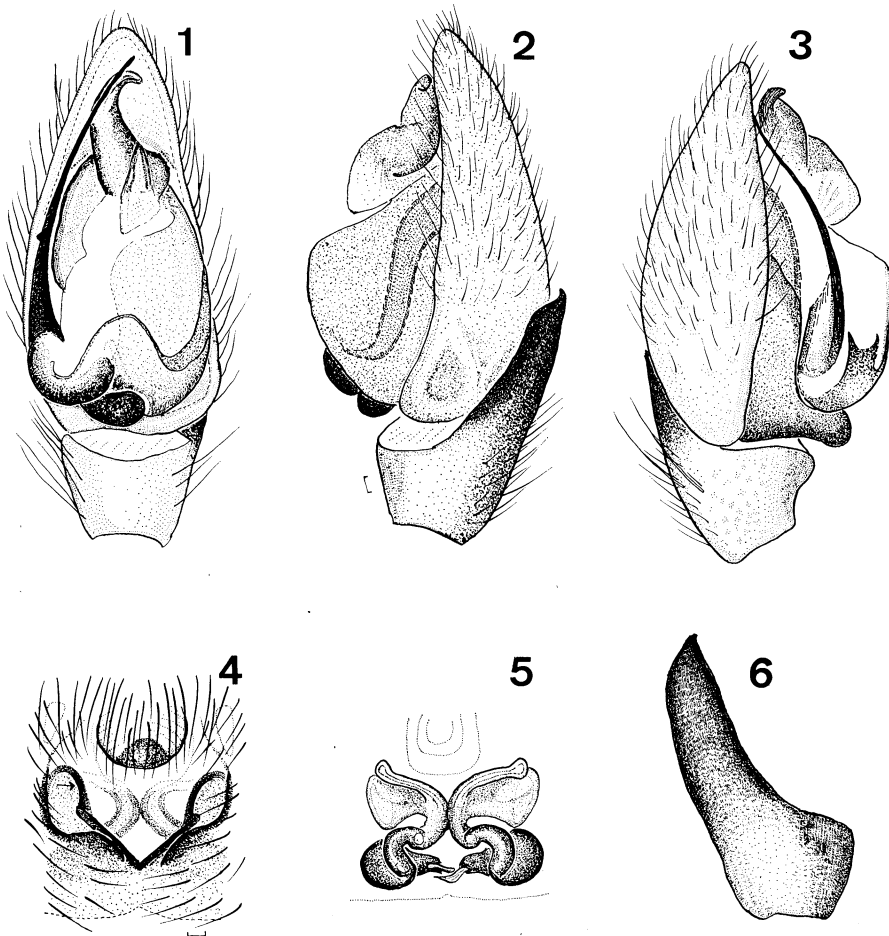
Ventral spines on legs I and II: ♂, tibia: I and II 1–2–2, metatarsus: I and II 0–2–0, ♀, tibia: I and II 0–0–2, metatarsus: I and II 0–2–0.

Male palp (Figs. 1–3): embolus long, with a small tubercle on prolateral side, contacting with median apophysis distally; median apophysis much developed; retrolateral tibial apophysis pointed apically.

Epigynum (Fig. 4): copulatory openings distinct, lateral margins straight, and curved posteriorly, epigynal plate with obtuse V-shaped midpiece.

Table 1. Measurement of leg segments of *Gnaphosa akagiensis* sp. nov. (in mm; ♂/♀).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	2.31/2.51	1.29/1.17	1.73/1.61	1.41/1.24	1.22/1.70	7.96/8.23
II	2.15/1.71	1.12/1.22	1.59/1.39	1.37/1.22	1.17/1.12	7.40/6.66
III	1.66/1.98	0.95/0.85	1.29/1.10	1.59/1.71	1.10/0.90	6.59/6.54
IV	2.15/2.54	1.10/1.29	2.63/1.95	2.63/1.51	1.34/1.12	9.85/8.41



Figs. 1-4. *Gnaphosa akagiensis* sp. nov.—1, Male palp, ventral view; 2, do., retrolateral view; 3, do., prolateral view; 4, epigynum; 5, female genitalia; 6, male palpal tibia, dorsal view. (Scales: 0.1 mm.)

Color: Carapace and sternum dark brown. Chelicerae reddish brown. Maxillae and labium brown. Legs, palps and spinnerets brown. Dorsum and venter of abdomen black without markings.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Akagi-yama, Tone-mura, Tone-gun, Gunma, 1,000 m alt., under the fallen leaves, 12-V-1985, T. HAYASHI leg. Allotype: ♀, Same data as for the holotype. Paratypes: 1♀, 1♂, Kenritsu-shinrin-koen, Kashiwakura, Miyagi-mura, Seta-gun, Gunma, 900 m alt., 17-V-1993, T. HAYASHI leg.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. This new species closely resembles *G. kamurai* OVTSHARENKO, PLATNICK et SONG, 1992 and *G. kansuensis* SCHENKEL, 1936. But this new species

can be distinguished from these two species by the male palp having large median apophysis and the epigynal plate with obtuse V-shaped midpiece.

This new species is often found under the fallen leaves of the deciduous trees.

Etymology. Specific name refers to Mt. Akagi.

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摘 要

群馬県赤城山より *Gnaphosa potanini* SIMON, 1895 (モリメキリグモ), *G. kamurai* OVTSHARENKO, PLATNICK et SONG, 1992 (カワラメキリグモ), *G. kompirensis* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906 (メキリグモ) および *G. akagiensis* sp. nov. (アカギメキリグモ -新称-) の4種を報告した。

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